

In The Claims

Claims 21-30, 32, 46, 47, and 49-51 are pending in the application with claim 31 cancelled herein and claim 48 indicated herein as cancelled.

Claims 1-20 (cancelled).

21. (previously presented) A method for producing a layer of a phase change ink on a surface of a substrate, which comprises:

forming a phase change ink composition in the solid phase, the phase change ink composition comprising a phase change carrier composition and a colorant material; said phase change carrier composition comprising a non-polymeric urethane resin that is the reaction product of at least one fused ring alcohol and an isocyanate, the fused ring alcohol including at least three fused rings;

melting the ink;

applying the melted ink to at least one surface of a substrate; and
solidifying the applied ink on the surface of the substrate.

22. (previously presented) The method of claim 21 wherein the fused-ring alcohols comprise monohydric alcohols.

23. (original) The method of claim 21 wherein the fused-ring alcohols which include at least three fused rings consist of monohydric alcohols.

24. (previously presented) The method of claim 21 wherein the fused-ring alcohols include one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin.

25. (previously presented) The method of claim 21 wherein the fused-ring alcohols include one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin; and the isocyanates comprise isophorone diisocyanate.

26. (previously presented) The method of claim 21 wherein the alcohols consist of one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin; and the isocyanates consist of isophorone diisocyanate.

27. (previously presented) A method of forming a phase change ink, comprising:

reacting one or more alcohols with one or more monomeric isocyanates and producing a non-polymeric urethane resin from the reacting, the alcohols comprising fused-ring alcohols that include at least three fused rings and the isocyanates comprising isophorone diisocyanate; and

including the resin in a phase change ink composition.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the fused-ring alcohols comprise monohydric alcohols.

29. (original) The method of claim 27 wherein the fused-ring alcohols which include at least three fused rings consist of monohydric alcohols.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the fused-ring alcohols include one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin.

31. (cancelled).

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 27 wherein the alcohols consist of one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin; and the isocyanates consist of isophorone diisocyanate.

Claims 33-45 (cancelled).

46. (previously presented) A method of forming a phase change ink, comprising:

reacting at least one monohydric, fused-ring alcohol with at least one monomeric isocyanate and producing a non-polymeric urethane resin from the reacting, the fused-ring alcohol including at least three fused rings; and including the resin in a phase change ink composition.

47. (previously presented) The method of claim 46 wherein the fused-ring alcohol includes one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin.

48. (cancelled).

49. (previously presented) The method of claim 46 wherein the fused-ring alcohol includes one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin; and the isocyanate comprises isophorone diisocyanate.

50. (previously presented) The method of claim 46 wherein the fused-ring alcohol consists of one or more of hydroabietyl alcohol, methyl ester of hydrogenated rosin, or decarboxylated rosin; and the isocyanate consists of isophorone diisocyanate.

51. (previously presented) The method of claim 46 wherein the isocyanate comprises isophorone diisocyanate.